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VOL. III NO. 249

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1948.

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## UN Motion On Berlin Forecast

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Security Council, when it meets on Friday, is expected to have the majority support for a resolution on the Berlin dispute considerably less drastic than was at first anticipated.

Following negotiations between the Western Powers and the six "neutrals" of the Council, it is expected that the resolution will be along these lines:

1. Both parties to the dispute will be asked to lift the restrictions on transport in the Berlin area.
2. They will be asked to resume negotiations on the question of currency control.
3. They will be enjoined to resume negotiations in the Council of Foreign Ministers as soon as possible.

It is reliably learned that the resolution will not contain any outright condemnation of the Soviet blockade as a "threat to the peace." This would represent a considerable compromise on the part of the Western Powers. It would also represent a concession to the French point of view, which has consistently been opposed to any measures which would merely serve to emphasise the cleavage between the East and the West.

### NEUTRALS' APPROACH

It is hoped in Western diplomatic circles that a resolution along the lines indicated might, at the worst, meet with a Soviet abstention. This would be equivalent to a tacit acceptance.

In his last meeting with Mr. Vyshinsky, Dr. Bramuglia is understood to have outlined the new approach which the "neutrals" were intending to make.

The fact that the unofficial "committee of six" is now confidently proceeding with its draft resolution is taken in some quarters to indicate that the Soviet position was found to be, if not affirmative, at the worst conciliatory.

The French delegation's position is believed to be causing difficulties, as their attitude appears to be that the Western Powers should not try and take too drastic a line in the Council.

The French delegation itself is known to be preparing its own resolution in which an attempt is being made to express the desire of the Western Powers for peace, while placing the Russians in a difficult position if they refused to co-operate.

The trend, so far as it is known, appears to be moving away from the straight-forward condemnation of the Soviet Union, which the Western Powers at first envisaged.—Reuter.

## Heads Troubled Country



DR. SYNGMAN RHEE

## More Fighting Between Strikers And Troops

Paris, Oct. 20.—More fighting between French security troops and strikers occurred tonight as the Government decided to take steps to deal with growing disorders caused by the 17-day old stoppage in the northern coalfields.

At the same time, the Secretary of the Communist-led French Miners Union, M. Victorin Duguet, said the strikers would "fight like lions" to preserve their right.

Security troops fought a crowd of more than 1,000 strikers who encircled their lorries at St. Etienne in the Loire Department tonight. Windows in the lorries' cabins were smashed by stones. Many people were injured on both sides.

The police arrested 23 men and five women. The demonstrators included seven hundred miners from an arms factory and 200 workers from another factory.

**LAMPS SABOTAGED**  
Several hundred miners' electrical lamps were put out of action today in the second act of sabotage reported since the miners' strike began 10 days ago, according to the French press agency.

The batteries of all the lamps were found to have been removed in the Vermelle pit of the same Bethune group as the No. 2 pit where yesterday all lamps were found smashed.

Similar acts of alleged sabotage were reported from two other pits.

## 4,000 CONSTABULARY REBEL IN KOREA

### Coast Towns Captured

### EMERGENCY MEETING OF CABINET CALLED

Seoul, Oct. 21.—Four thousand rebellious Constabulary troops captured several towns in the South Korean coastal area yesterday (Wednesday) and were reported moving toward Seoul early today in a Communist uprising aimed at overthrowing the American-sponsored Republic.

The revolt flared as Soviet troops suddenly began evacuating North Korea. Previously, the Russians had said they would withdraw completely from Korea by January 1.

The Government armed its loyal police force with machineguns and other automatic weapons and some units were said to be moving south from Seoul to meet the insurgents.

The Constabulary, trained and equipped by the United States Army to cope with any threat from the North Korean force organised by the Russians, had not been sent into the fight by last night. It was understood Korean officials feared the entire force was infested with Communist elements.

The Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, returned yesterday from a visit to General MacArthur in Tokyo and immediately called a Cabinet session, which was still in progress at midnight.

Dr. Rhee is expected to declare martial law when the session ends and is also expected to ask for United States Army aid in putting down the rebellion. However, American officials indicated that they would follow a "hands-off" policy.

Maj.-Gen. John Coulter, United States Commander, said it was an "internal affair" and the Americans would not intervene except to protect American property and lives.

### SEIZE POLICE STATION

The rebellion was said to have started at Yesu, southern harbour town, when 40 Communists who had infiltrated into the Southern Korean Constabulary captured the police station there. Reports to the Seoul police said the Leftist force had grown to 2,500, most of them equipped with arms and weapons given to the Constabulary.

The rebels then marched Northward and took the railway station at Suncheon, 20 miles away, and continued on in the direction of Kyung, 80 miles north of Yesu. They were said to be armed with machineguns and possibly light artillery.

No official version of the rebellion was issued. However, apparently reliable reports to the Department of Internal Security here said that at least 100 loyal police were killed in the early fighting.

The situation was clouded by the fact that communications, at best none too good in outlying areas, appeared to be controlled by the Communists at some points.

Unconfirmed reports said the Communists were also active in Chinnai, a city of about 800,000 in North Chulla Province.—United Press.

### WASHINGTON COMMENT

Washington, Oct. 20.—The revolt in southern Korea follows the pattern long anticipated by Korean observers in Washington. It has been known that a number of Communist cells existed throughout southern Korea with some in Chinnai, a city of about 800,000 in North Chulla Province.—United Press.

The key to their trouble-making was expected to be the Russian announcement of the beginning of withdrawal of Soviet troops from northern Korea. Official comment on the Korean situation was generally withheld pending formal word from State Department and army representatives in Seoul.

At a press conference U.S. Under-Secretary of State Robert Lovett said no information had been received by the State Department on the rebellion or the Moscow announced withdrawal of North Korean forces.—Associated Press.

### WARNING FOR GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 20.—Berlin's anti-Communist political leaders read a warning for Germany last night in South Korea's rebellion.

"Korea offers a paragon of what Western powers would accept if Russia's proposal that all occupying forces withdraw from Germany," said Franz Rausch, chief editor of the Social Democrat newspaper.

Stickers occupying the electricity station at Carmaux, in the south, put up barricades to prevent armed police from ousting them.

Police on the way to Carmaux by rail were stopped at Albi, to the north, where several hundred miners uncoupled the engine from their train.

### BARRICADES ERECTED

At the Mont Ceaulles Mines, central eastern France, strikers agreed to let volunteers act as safety teams after the Prefecture had decided to withdraw troops from the pits.

A Communist trade unionist said: "Stickers occupying the electricity station at Carmaux, in the south, put up barricades to prevent armed police from ousting them."

Police on the way to Carmaux by rail were stopped at Albi, to the north, where several hundred miners uncoupled the engine from their train.

(Continued on Page 5)

## Two Planters Ambushed

Singapore, Oct. 20.—Chinese insurgents today ambushed and shot dead two British planters, the manager of the Crasville Estate in Malaya, John State and his assistant.

About 30 men stopped the planters' car on its way to the estate from an adjoining Chinese rubber plantation. It was officially stated in Kuala Lumpur.

The Malay driver, who was allowed to run away, said he saw the insurgents drag the two Britons from the car, march them about 20 yards, and shoot them through the head.

The driver ran to the manager's wife, who telephoned to the police.

When the police arrived they found the car stripped and burned.

Railway headquarters said here today that the railway line was blown up north of Tapah, in Perak, last night. A patrol train preceding the night mail was derailed, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

## Palestine Fighting Spreads

### CEASE FIRE ORDER DISREGARDED

Tel-Aviv, Israel, Oct. 20.—Fighting flared with new violence in Southern Palestine tonight as the Israeli Cabinet met without acting on the United Nations Security Council's cease fire order.

All Arab countries will join in the present Palestine warfare as the result of Israel's continued "aggression" against Egypt and disregard of the cease fire order, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, told newsmen last night in Cairo. A 35-minute air raid alert was sounded last night in the Egyptian capital.

The Cabinet adjourned for a recess without reaching a decision on a cease fire order, although earlier the Foreign Office had told UN representatives the time and date an Israeli cease fire would be effective.

A Jerusalem dispatch said the fighting had spread to southwest of Jerusalem where Egyptian and Israeli forces were reported locked in bloody fighting for the past five days. The battle began with a full scale Jewish attack on the Egyptian held towns of El Wajala and Sharmat, the dispatch said, when three Jewish battalions attempted to encircle the Egyptians at Bethlehem and Beit Jala south of Jerusalem.

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

The Jews occupied Wajala and part of Sharmat, but were driven out later in a successful Egyptian counter attack, the Jerusalem dispatch said. The Jews were reported shelling Beit Jmal, a town between the two points, and Beit Jala. Civilian casualties were reported crowding the 30-bed hospital in Beit Jala.

An Israeli communiqué said Arab troops also shelled an advancing Jewish position in Jerusalem and "fire was returned by our forces." One shell hit the U.S. Navy radio station within the U.S. Consulate compound.

An Israeli Army spokesman said air and ground fighting also had been resumed in the Negev, southern Jewish position in Jerusalem, and "fire was returned by our forces." One shell hit the U.S. Navy radio station within the U.S. Consulate compound.

The Jews confirmed that in the past two days the Jews had captured the Arab towns of Huleilat, Beit Jmal and Kukaba, thus opening a broad corridor to the 20 Jewish settlements in the Negev.

An Israeli source said the Egyptians had tried for the past two days to supply Majdal by sea but met with no success. A patrol of convoys disrupted the efforts. He said one Egyptian supply ship was hit and chased off in damaged condition.—Associated Press.

### "LILI MARLENE" AUTHOR FOR TRIAL

London, Oct. 20.—Norbert Schultze, the German who wrote "Lili Marlene," the song sung by the British Army and all the Allied armies as well as German troops during the war, will face a denazification court in Hanover on Friday, Bremen Radio (the American Forces Network) said tonight.

Schultze is accused of benefiting from the Nazi regime.—Reuter.

## Rebels Force Civilians To Flee

Rangoon, Oct. 20.—The town of Pantanaw in the Maubin district has been evacuated by civilians because of terrorist activity by rebels, Wednesday's military communiqué reported.

Pantanaw has been in rebel hands for six weeks.

The communiqué said the rebels were working a "protection racket" and had collected more than £1,500 from merchants and others.

A Government convoy of country boats en route to Rangoon with grain was shot at by insurgents but escaped unharmed, the communiqué added.

No further details of the rebel attack on the petroleum centre of Yanayat reported on Tuesday were given in the communiqué but it said that several persons aiding the rebels had been arrested.

The rebels suffered 170 casualties during the recent attack by Government forces in the Toungoo district.—Associated Press.

## Beveridge's Third Report

London, Oct. 20.—The State should encourage voluntary action of all kinds for the social advance, says Lord Beveridge in the third Beveridge Report published today.

He gives an eight-point programme for the State in relation to voluntary action.

The report is a sequel to the famous Beveridge Plan of 1942.

The latest report deals with what the individual has done and should do to help himself and his fellow-citizens. It urges encouragement of friendly societies, co-operation of public authorities and voluntary agencies and a Royal Commission on charitable trusts, which might turn the mass of small endowed charities to better use.

Lord Beveridge suggested communal night nurseries, where children could be placed so that parents would be free to enjoy themselves every now and again.

He described the housewives' job, with a large family, as "frankly impossible." It would remain so unless some household tasks now done separately in every home could be done communally outside the home.

The report stresses the need for rest centres for mothers and cheaper holiday accommodation.—Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### Our Safety & Security

THERE will be no shortage of approval for Government's Bill which seeks to "facilitate the maintenance of public order and safety." The Ordinance concisely explains the reasons for such a measure, and few will dispute them. Traditional policy has allowed Hongkong to become the safe asylum for political refugees and there is no intention that the new Ordinance should bring any forfeiture of that privilege. But our friendly doors are also open to less welcome types—political agitators and plotters, criminals, wastrels, thugs. From these parasites Hongkong needs some protection, and while, under the existing criminal code the Police and the Courts can enforce a partially effective law against the criminal elements, there is, at the moment, little legal power to control those who through their underground political activities, could under certain conditions endanger public security. Provisions of the proposed Ordinance make good this deficiency. The objects and reasons are good as admit that the legislation is inspired by the general political unrest in the world today. So far it has not openly manifested itself in Hongkong, but the elements exist—elements which undoubtedly are sensitive to the developments in other parts of the world and which may easily come out into the open given the signal and the opportunity. Three important sections of the Bill make it an offence to wear political uniforms in public places (except with the permission of the Commissioner of Police), prohibit organisation, training, and equipment of members of an army organisation such as would enable them to usurp the functions of the

Police or military forces, or to use or display physical force for political purposes; prohibit disorderly interruption of meetings; provide that political suspects in Hongkong may be required to put up security for good behaviour. These are normal protective provisions to which there can be no objection, inasmuch that they do not impede the recognised freedom of the individual so long as his behaviour is neither anti-social nor a threat to the safety and security of the community. The more dramatic aspects of the Ordinance are contained in the section which envisages the Colony being directly affected by the Chinese civil war. Taken into consideration is the possibility of Hongkong's frontiers being threatened and interested political elements within the Colony trying to take advantage of border disturbances. To meet any such contingency the Bill empowers the Governor to declare a curfew within a specified area; close an area to all persons not having the requisite permits; order the evacuation of an area or place; prohibit the movement or anchorage of any craft or the use of the Colony's waters by craft of a specified class. These, of course, are strictly emergency powers, but better that they be placed on the Statute Book than the Colony be caught napping and unprepared for eventualities. The proposed legislation is not to be taken as a sign that trouble is expected, or at this time, even contemplated. But security is the watchword of the world today, and Hongkong would be foolish to neglect it simply because there happened to be no external signs of it being jeopardised. The Ordinance is welcomed as a timely measure.

## Modification Of British Libel Law Suggested

London, Oct. 20.—Lord Porter's Committee on Law of Defamation has issued a 52-page report as a White Paper. This committee has been sitting—with exception of the war years—since April, 1939.

The Committee's main proposals are:

1. Wide extension of categories of newspaper reports entitled to "qualified privilege."
2. Broadening of the basis upon which the scope of defence of justification, and of fair comment should be placed.
3. Alterations in the laws aimed at providing relief to "innocent wrong-doers," while protecting the character of those whose reputation has been attacked.

While the Committee does not recommend general assimilation of

the law of libel and slander, so as to make all slanders actionable without proof of special damage, it considers all oral statements broadcast over the radio should be actionable without proof of special damage when defamation is intentional.

It recommends that the plaintiff's remedy should be restricted to requiring defendant to publish an explanation and apology and that if such explanation and apology is published no damages should be recoverable.

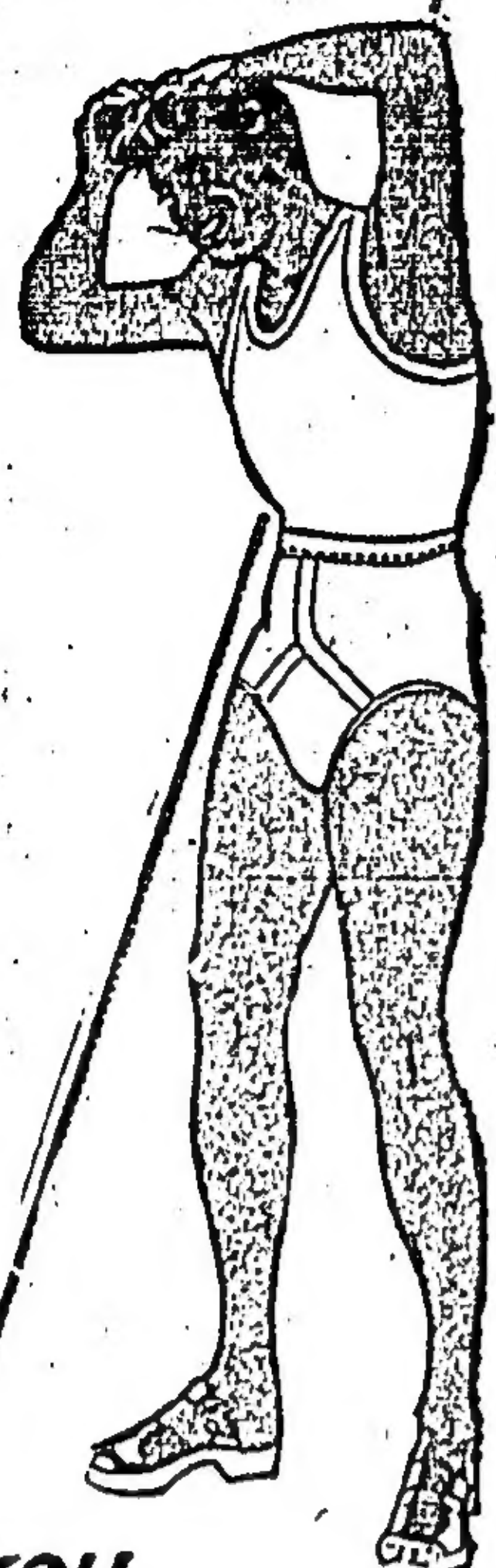
Another recommendation is that defendant should be entitled to succeed in defence of justification if he proves a substantial portion of the remaining allegations which have not been proved to be true.

"Defamatory statements transmitted over the radio in a broadcast reaching many millions are calculated to cause as much, if not more, damage than written reports in a newspaper, however large the circulation."

"We recommend that statements by radio transmission should be deemed published in writing by the person, firm or corporation responsible for the broadcasting."—Reuter.



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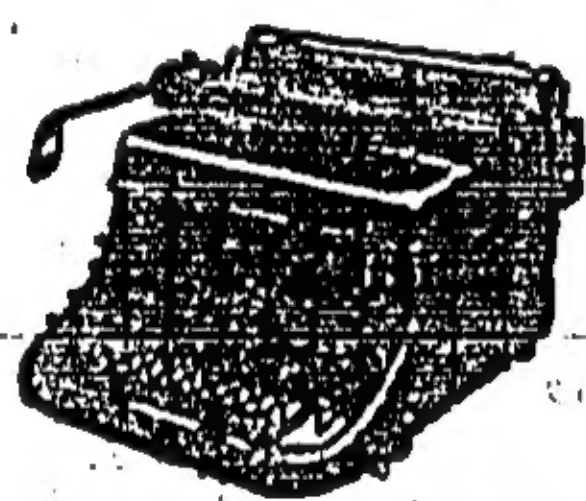
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## WOMANSENSE

### The new 'head' look is trim



by  
**SUSAN  
DEACON**



SUMMER'S hat monotony—the inevitable flower decked and well trimmed boater which was seen everywhere, was nothing less than a seasonal depression.

Irrespective of their size and shape, women followed this fashion craze with a sheep-like devotion—the result frequently being absurd rather than chic.

With Autumn and Winter sets now appearing in the shops—styles varied and prices inexpensive—it should not be difficult to avoid a repetition of last season's follies.

The size of your head, your hair style, height, and figure should all influence your choice of hat.

It is a mistake to look only at your head and shoulders in a mirror when trying on a new hat.

Study the back of your head when choosing a hat—if your hair is long and flowing avoid hats with a cut-away back.

An expanse of long hair with a hat balanced on the top is not attractive—rather wear one of the new fitting cloche hats—or preferably have your hair cut shorter.

The new "head" look is trim and neat, and you cannot achieve this with long hair.

Never buy a new hat for one special occasion. Rather, buy an untrimmed hat which has a good line, and can be dressed up with perhaps a pair of Mercury feathered wings cleverly placed, or a subtle slant to the brim—two really large pearl or jet hatpins, or feathers dipping the side of a velvet beret.

Feathered birds, fruit, and flowers, worn permanently on a hat, droop and fade, and are out of place except for a social event.

Crownless hats are not smart. Veiling is smarter worn at eye level.

and must be sheer and dainty, not a heavy disguise.

The CLOCHE hat is the New Young Look in hats. It can be worn successfully by most younger women.

It is worn on the back of the head, and its brim is rolled up and away from the face.

This is one hat which does not need dressing up.

Made in gay colours and worn with this season's new "off-black" shades, it should be most attractive.

The BERET is made in two styles, in velvet, and slide-swept, or in stiff felt, peaked and worn quite straight with a slightly forward movement.

This style is elegant and dignified, and is suitable for more elaborate hair styles.

It could not be worn so easily by the shorter-than-average woman—it would tend to give her rather a "crushed" appearance.

The BONNET is made mostly without a brim and often has a side feathered plume. It is pretty and looks best with a curled fringe and a young face.

All these hats are made to show the profile—brims are small or non-existent.

### One moment please... No. 1



The photographer halts a passer-by—"One moment, please."

Today the eye-catcher is a shoulder-slung fisher-girl string bag.

It can be bought for less than £1—or made at home. It would take about 150 yards of white piping cord... knit the cord into a piece 24 inches long and 32 inches wide; join seam lengthwise to give an "alveole" 24 inches long and 16 inches wide. Gather one end and attach a 1½-inch curtain ring.

TO FINISH: Sew eight curtain rings equally spaced round the open end, and thread two yards of cord (in dressing-gown cord would do). Knot the tassels on to the closed end. The bag can be dyed any colour.

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### A Spicy Pot Roast Of Veal

By ALICE DENHOFF

WHEN the family campaigns for a substantial hot meat dish, serve a spicy pot roast of veal. Select a 5-lb. rump roast of veal. Combine one tsp. dry mustard with 2 tsp. flour, ½ tsp. marjoram, ½ tsp. poultry seasoning, 1 tsp. brown sugar, 1 tsp. salt and ¼ tsp. pepper. Dredge the meat in these well-combined dry ingredients, and then brown well in 3 tbsp. hot fat in a heavy pan. Slice one onion and put it in with the meat. Also add ¼ c. vinegar and ½ c. tomatoes. Cover tightly; cook slowly until well done, 2½ to 3 hrs. Whole vegetables, seasoned with salt may be put round the meat during the last half hour. Veal pot roast tastes good, slices well and makes a welcome change when prepared as suggested.

Nice for lunch or supper is a macaroni and bologna salad. To serve 6 to 8, mix and chill well 2 c. cooked macaroni cut small, ¼ lb. bologna (or other sausage) cut in strips, one c. celery cut in matching sticks, 1 c. grated onion, ½ c. chopped peanuts and one c. boiled salad dressing laced with 2 tsp. chili sauce. Serve on salad greens.

#### Ice Cream Pie

An ice cream pie wind-up to dinner on the porch, and there you really have something special! For pie crust, roll out sufficient graham crackers to make 2 c. fine crumbs. Stir in 3 tsp. confectioners' sugar that has been mixed with 1 tsp. cinnamon. Add 1/3 c. butter or margarine. Mix well together thoroughly. Pour into pie plate (having several tbsp. for edge of the filled pie. Press into shape around sides and bottom of pie plate. Bake 350 F. for 10 min.

For filling, fill crust with ice cream. Top with whipped cream if desired. Edge with remaining crumbs. Chill well and serve. Easily made but quite "company" fare.

### RED RYDER



### Britain's Embroidery To Fetch US\$

ONCE more the Circulation Department of London's Victoria and Albert Museum is sending major exhibitions of its valuable collections out to museums in the United Kingdom's provincial cities and towns. This was a constant movement before the war, and it is hoped that the exhibition of English Embroidery which has just been shown at Manchester's Colour, Design and Style Centre, will be one of many more. This gives a survey of the art from the 14th to the 20th century and is the 40th exhibition of its kind presented by the Centre.

Embroidery has always been a popular art in England and records show that from Anglo-Saxon times the English were skilled in the craft. The earliest surviving pieces are all ecclesiastical and many of the finest pieces found on the Continent are of English origin. That interest is still strong in England is proved by the fact that today exquisite embroidery done by amateurs, not professionals, both men and women in villages and towns all over the country are among the articles which are being sold as fast as they can be made to the U.S.A. to bring in dollars.

The exhibition in Manchester included some beautiful pieces done by women in the quiet of their homes, onwards from the early 14th century (represented by a panel worked in silk and gold threads). Large bed curtains, embroidered in crowd wool, the most characteristic feature of Stuart embroidery, were on view. These were both polychrome and monochrome and were originally worked in a bright emerald green, now faded to a deep indigo.

At the beginning of the 18th century, during the reign of Queen Anne, silk superseded wool as the most popular material for embroidery, resulting in a refinement of both technique and design, and an extraordinarily high standard was achieved. The 19th century was not remarkable for its embroidery; the industrial revolution had its effect, but interest in the art has revived since the 1920's and schools, as well as private effort, throughout Britain are doing much to raise the standard of design.

### Make It Fun to Exercise



If you haven't time for adequate outdoor exercise, take a few minutes morning and night to do calisthenics.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IT isn't surprising that many women have no heart for calisthenics. They regard them as routine and uninteresting. But when exercise is in the form of play it is not a chore, but a pleasure. The results are manifold, not only to the figure, but to the mind.

This is the season for outdoor fun. Grab every minute of it that you can. The autumn sunshine is valuable.

Exercise in the open air gets the blood, streams travelling. Sluggish circulation is responsible for pale or grey complexions. Muscular exertion is an aid to the digestion; and good digestion means that youthful appearance will be prolonged. It has a vitalising effect upon every cell of the body.

Women who won't drag themselves out of doors to take long walks, to play golf or tennis, or to swim can expect figure changes that are not for the better. Unless the muscles are strong, they will relax

and sag. Adipose tissue will form. The next waist will lose its almighty, the tape measure will give a discouraging report.

Exercise brings a pleasant, lazy sense of fatigue that makes for restful, refreshing sleep. At no age should a woman fail to have some sort of out door life.

This is the best season of the year for reducing. Warm weather means that appetite is not quite so keen, so the luscious cream puffs and all the other good things of the table that put on weight will not be so tempting.

Women who are house bound or office bound become bored and restless. They need the invigorating effect of fresh air pumped into their lungs. Activity is a law of life. Some of our expert cushion sitters should keep that fact in mind. To be inactive is to invite a multitude of beauty griefs to descend upon one. Be on good terms with the sun, he is your good friend.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

#### A Very Strange Kind of Bird

—Christopher Cricket Saw It on the Roof—

By MAX TRELL

CHRISTOPHER Cricket sat on a blade of grass, crossed his legs comfortably, and then said to Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names. "I met a very strange bird last night. It was standing on top of the roof, right at the very highest point. It was quite a large bird, and it kept turning around, looking first this way, then that way."

"What was it looking at?" Hanid asked.

"I don't know," said Christopher. "I thought at first it was looking at something that was happening, down the road, or across the pond, or in the middle of the woods. But it couldn't see anything. It was getting quite dark and quite windy, and it seemed stranger and stranger that the bird—whatever it was—should be staring so hard at nothing at all that anyone else could see."

#### Sparrow or Robin

Knarf wanted to know what the bird looked like; whether it was a sparrow or a robin or a crow. "It didn't look like any of those," replied Christopher. "To tell you the truth, it looked like a rooster, except that there was something else very odd about it. It was so thin that if you had put it between two books, you never would have known it was there. It was flatter," he added, "than a pancake."

At this Hanid suddenly exclaimed that she knew what it was! Knarf joined in the next moment to say that he knew too.

"It was a weather vane!"

Christopher uncrossed his legs and said in a puzzled voice: "What's that?"

"A weather vane," said Hanid, "is an iron rooster. It always stands on a roof."

Why does it do that for?" asked Christopher.



Christopher saw a strange bird on the roof.

"So it can tell which way the wind is blowing."

"And if you know which way the wind is blowing, you can tell what the weather will be," Knarf put in.

"North Wind snow doth bring, South Wind birds do sing, East Wind brings the rain, West Wind clears again," Hanid recited. "It's an old poem I once heard Grandfather telling to the children."

#### Always Learn Something

"So the winds tell the weather," Christopher Cricket murmured. "Well, well, well." You learn something every day! And that iron rooster keeps looking right into the wind, and turning around, whichever way the wind chooses to blow? And I suppose those letters below him—N, S, W, E—mean North, South, West and East?"

Knarf and Hanid nodded.

"Very interesting," said Christopher. "But there's one thing I wonder about. That rooster keeps looking at the wind—looking right at it, day and night. I wonder if it ever sees the wind?"

Knarf and Hanid wondered about that too.

### The Lad Who Was Born For The Big Top

(Continued from Yesterday)

MR BARLOW sprang out of the buggy, and I started to follow. But in spite of hours in the air, on the wires and ropes and slides, I fell, catching my arm in the wheel spokes—and making it temporarily useless.

"Turn on that water!" yelled Mr Barlow.

"It won't turn on. This wire that pulls open the petcock at the top came loose!" someone yelled back.

That big hose that led down from the high tank and to which our own hose on the ground was attached! But even as I tried I knew I could never climb it. Not in time, anyhow. My arm was wrenched from the shoulder down and feeling even now was only slowly returning.

Off had come another coat. Hands were quickly rubbed in the dust, and hand over hand a figure was going up that rough-textured, swaying hose. It was a gruelling, exhaustive task.

(Could Slick get to the top? Read tomorrow's issue.)

### Rupert & Mr Punch—22



As the speck approaches Rupert sees that it is a tiny boat towing two small planks tied together. Mr. Punch is rowing, and he steers close beside the post so that the little boat can step gently on to the plank. Then he rows to Algy's post. The little pals have to kneel down to keep their balance. "The seagulls told me you were stranded here, and I couldn't think of any other way of rescuing you. This boat will only hold one," explains Mr. Punch.

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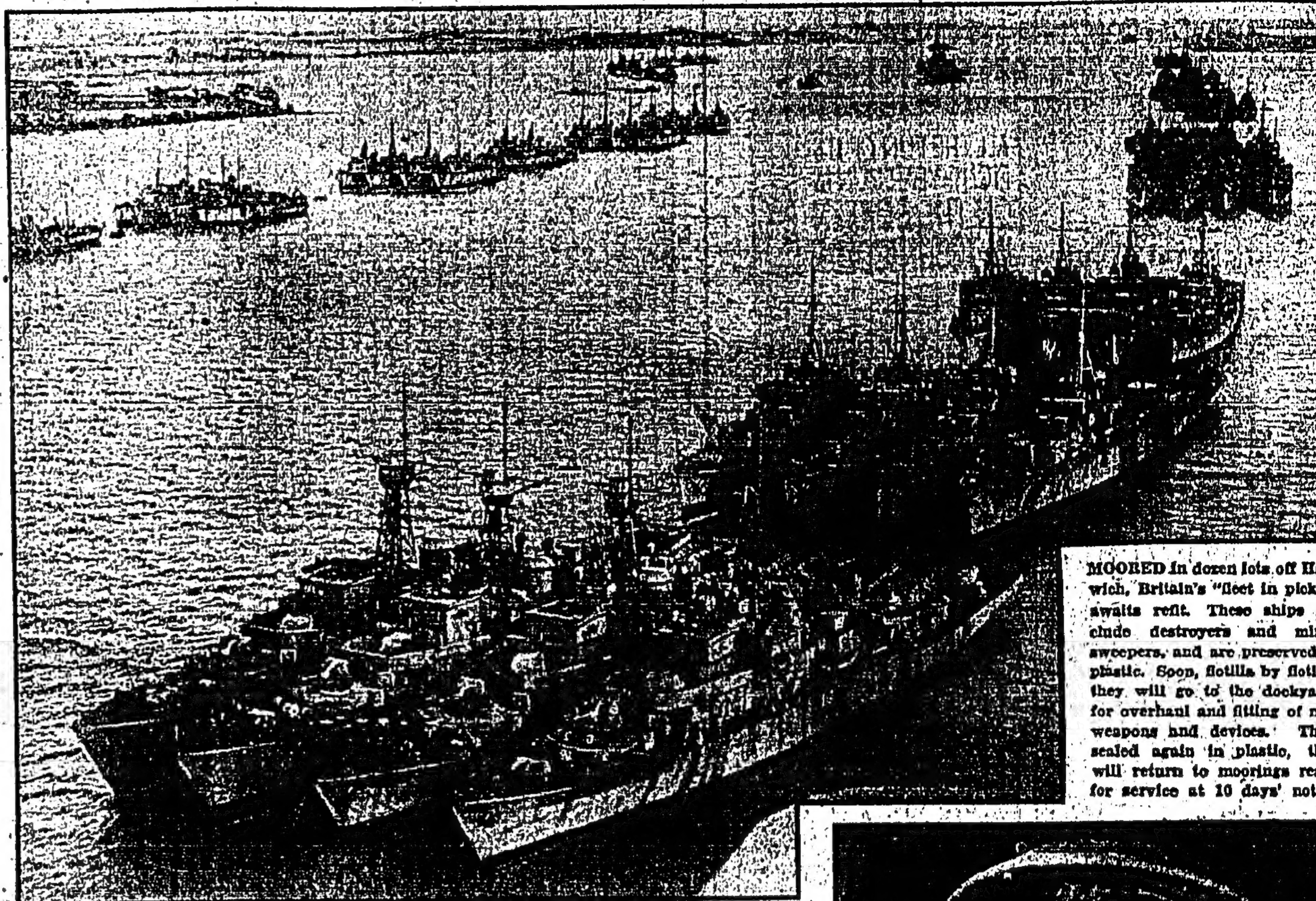
# WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



**THE TOWER OF LONDON**—Chief Warder A. H. Cook of the Tower of London Chapel congratulates Yeoman Warder Scott Davidson, left, and his bride, the former Ella Finch, after their marriage in the Tower Chapel, London. Both from Devonshire, they met when the bride visited the Tower.



**BAZOOKA BABE**—Cindy Heller, 19-year-old New York City girl, has been chosen "Miss Bazooka of 1948" by the military chapter of the Bubble Gum Chewers of America.



**MOORED** in dozen lots off Harwich, Britain's "fleet in pickle" awaits refit. These ships include destroyers and minesweepers, and are preserved in plastic. Soon, flotilla by flotilla, they will go to the dockyards for overhaul and fitting of new weapons and devices. Then, sealed again in plastic, they will return to moorings ready for service at 10 days' notice.



**ALL THAT REMAINS**—The wreckage shown being towed away by these garage workers is all that is left of a heavy transport truck and a lighter truck that collided at top speed on a highway 35 miles south of La Porte, Indiana. The casualties included 11 persons dead and six injured.



**ATTENTIVE NUNS**—Two Catholic nuns peer from between ancient stone columns in St Peter's Square in Rome. The object of their studied attention is Pope Pius XII who addressed a crowd of 600,000 people at a religious conclave.



**FUJI CLIMBER**—Wearing his coolie hat and a broad grin, eight-year-old "Skippy" Greene, son of a U.S. occupation official in Japan, leans on his mountain climber's stick as he pauses on the long climb to the top of Mt. Fuji, Japan's highest mountain peak. The youngster's stick has been stamped at each of the stations on the way.

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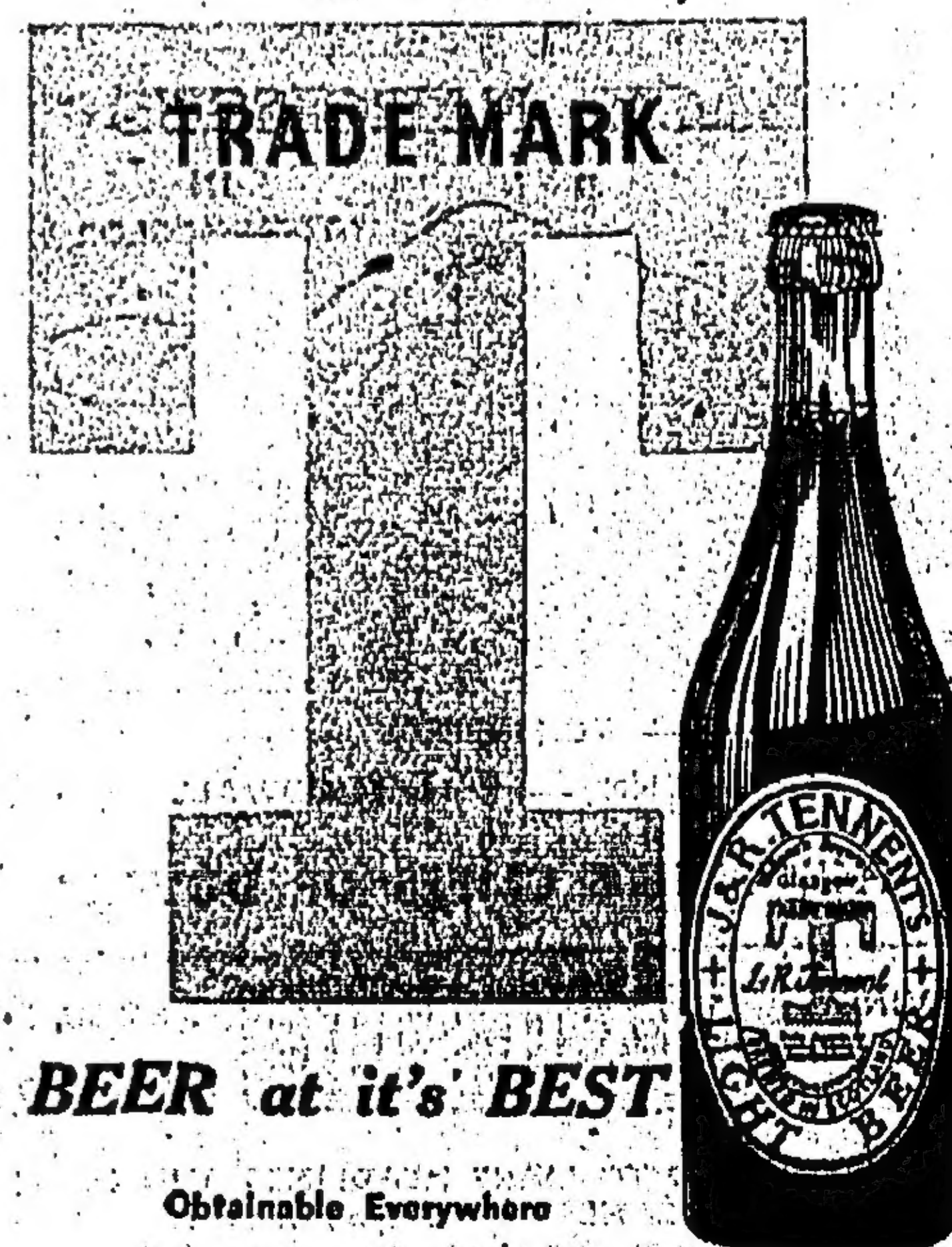
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**PLENTY OF "GET UP AND GO"**—Mrs. Edith Dorman, who is 62, stops for fuel during her motor-cycle trip from Arizona to the New Hampshire home of her mother. The hardy woman missed only eight of the 48 United States in her 70,000 miles of motor-cycle travel.



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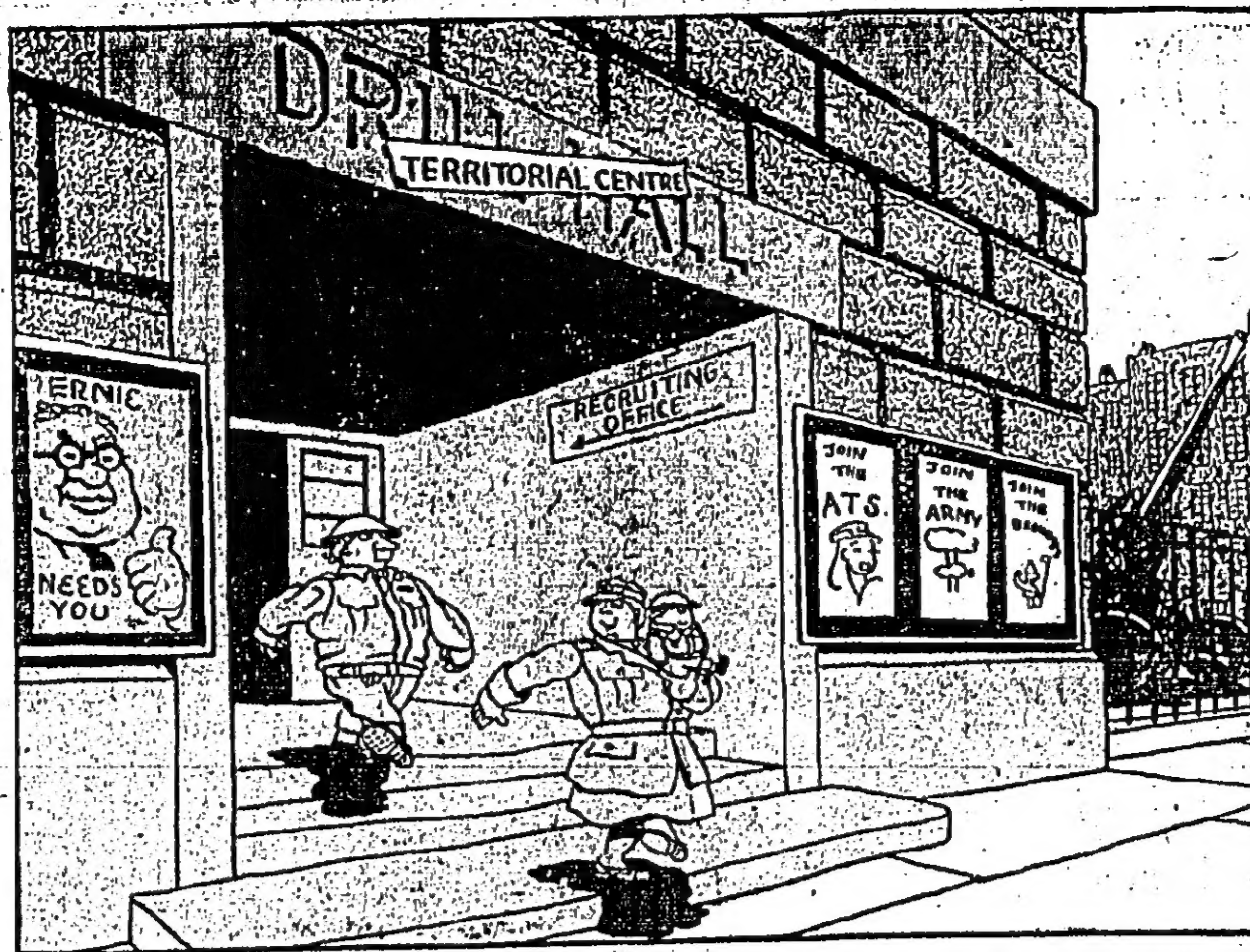
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A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE  
COMMENCING FRIDAY  
THE MIGHTIEST SCREEN-THRILL!  
"KING KONG"  
ENTIRELY NEW PRINT!



"I remember somebody's Socialist Government saying if you vote Tory you'll always be having wars."

## THE BRAIN BEHIND THE GANGS

A study of the man  
Scotland Yard regard as  
their most important suspect

By REX DINSLEY

THERE is a club in London which you would find difficult to join. There is another which might be easier, but only if the owner considered you of value to him.

The owner of both is a dapper, smartly dressed, well spoken man.

He has a sound and honest reputation in business circles, and is looked upon as a first-class sportsman, always ready to give his money and support to deserving charities.

By the police, however, he is suspected of being the organizer of many important robberies in London and the provinces.

While his face and habits are well known to the detectives who are watching and waiting for one false move, very few members of the three dangerous gangs he controls know his identity.

To them he is "The G.O.C.", a shadowy figure in the background, always with an alibi which the men who are working under Superintendent Chapman, chief of the Flying Squad, are determined to break one day.

Nothing in the romantic, film-like picture of this Edgar Wallace character seems to be missing.

There is even a woman.

### 'His wife'

A CHARMING young girl, she is his first lieutenant, and also passes as his wife.

In the social life which the G.O.C. leads, at the parties in West End hotels, she is always with him, beautifully dressed, wearing expensive jewellery.

The life of pleasure is not wholly sybaritic. This beautiful girl, from these West End hotels and cocktail bars, sedulously gathers information in casual conversations which will go to help the planning of big robberies.

It is estimated that £1,000,000 worth of stolen property has been bought by receivers during the past two years.

The G.O.C. was probably behind most of the robberies.

### A fine flat

WHERE he comes from is not entirely clear. He was once a convict; now he has a well-appointed house in the country and a fine flat in town.

His bigger club is not based on principles of fellowship. It has gambling-rooms in which much money changes hands daily.

Only men and women whom he trusts implicitly are admitted to these rooms, and they play for stakes which begin at £5 and go high.

These gambling-rooms can be altered in a matter of minutes, changing to an innocent lounge, part of his personal apartment.

While gambling goes on, a careful watch is kept.

### Meets 'contacts'

AT his second club there is no gambling. Ostensibly a social club, it is in fact a web in which to catch valuable information.

Here, too, are arranged meetings between the G.O.C. and his business contacts.

These contacts have no idea of the identity of the man with whom they deal. To them he is a successful business man who can be trusted to fulfil his contracts on time and honestly.

A man who can get you those things which, in these restricted times, are in short supply.

It was when he was serving his last term of imprisonment that the G.O.C. decided that there was small future for him among the ranks of petty crooks.

The post-war world offered opportunities to a man of vision and initiative. To be a Napoleon of crime he must lead and organise.

### The gang

IN prison he talked with desperate men, listened patiently to their boastful histories, summed up their characters and abilities.

He made notes of the days when this or that man would be released. From them he carefully selected his followers. But only a few became his confidants.

The majority of the levies are ordinary gangsters, working in the dark.

He did not begin operations with large-scale robberies and burglaries. He had not yet the organisation.

His little acorn was sown when he organised some of the barrow-boys. It took roots in the black market.

The oak has now wide branches. With one exception, he handles no stolen property himself. That exception is unidentifiable gold.

Even then his precautions are thorough.

His gangsters, on his instructions, take the booty to one or another receiver.

### 'Undercover'

SOMETIMES an undercover man plays the part of receiver, removes the gems from their setting and melts down the gold or platinum.

He then informs the G.O.C., who approaches a business contact who is looking for precious metals for use in his legitimate business.

Other types of stolen property the G.O.C. leaves to the receiver and collects, through his subordinates, the price he fixes himself.

One of his successful gangs is a skeleton-key gang which specialises in West End flat and house robberies.

They are after jewels and furs. Another is the carpet gang which steals carpets from churches, country houses, and occasionally warehouses.

Another gang's main work is to rob lorry-loads of tobacco, cigarettes, and food.

The G.O.C. lives well. He can be generous, contributing to charities. He likes ring-side seats at boxing contests.

At present the G.O.C. seems to be worried. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by a bodyguard armed with razors and rubber truncheons.

His undercover men are bringing him stories of threats of violence. Although his receivers do not know who he is, they are gunning for him.

### Six checks

HE has threatened them in a manner no other criminal has dared do.

Beyond this the jobs planned are not always successful nowadays. In the past few weeks Scotland Yard men have frustrated at least six large robberies which the G.O.C. is believed to have planned.

One of these was the London Airport affair on July 20.

That points to informers. The close watch of Scotland Yard is unnerving the G.O.C., and it is unnerving his gangsters, too.

But it is not only of the police that they are afraid. The G.O.C. has passed the word round that he will find the man who is betraying him.

## 11TH INSTALMENT:

# MRS OKSANA KASENKINA'S OWN STORY

RELATED TO AND EDITED  
BY ISAAC DON LEVINE

THE little Soviet America in which I lived was mirrored in its various phases at the Glen Cove estate, on Long Island, of the late J. P. Morgan, the international banker. The place had been acquired shortly before my arrival in the United States as a rest home for Soviet representatives. Within three months it became a source of humiliating news throughout America when the neighbours raised a scandal over the ugly behaviour of the visitors to their shores. I was inside Glen Cove during that affair.

mistakable hint given us. My observations mortified me. The famous flower gardens were dying of neglect, the vegetable gardens were unwatered and untended. Poison ivy was spreading everywhere. Wherever I went for a walk, I came upon empty bottles, dirty cartons and boxes. Refuse littered the grounds.

## PRESS EXPOSE

SOON enough the American press discovered the scandalous state of affairs within our domain. Neighbours complained of the pollution of the nearby waters and of the nudist bathing. One of our teachers, a fat woman, came running to me full of excitement. She had been at the beach, the press photographers had descended upon it, and she bragged: "You'll see, my picture will be in the papers tomorrow."

The papers made the most of another picture, showing an attractive girl from the Amtorg who had been snapped by the photographers in Eve's costume. There were immediate repercussions. The girl lost her job in America and was hustled to Russia within a matter of days. A public scandal is something which the uncouth Soviet aristocracy cannot abide. The president of the Amtorg himself was recalled, we heard, because of the incident.

There was no help in our little Soviet America to look after the small children and no attention to take care of the grounds, but of spies and watchdogs there was no shortage. When I sneaked out with another teacher to go shopping in the village five-and-ten-cent store, she looked around and hurried me. "Poskoreye—make it quick!" At the estate itself, when I retired of an evening to work on my specimens, I would find young Communist stalwarts snooping around.

Although I had landed in New York in the middle of June, I found that the Soviet school had not completed its courses because of a shortage of teachers. Final examinations were scheduled for July 15, to be followed by graduation exercises for a class of six high school students. Altogether the school at that time had some 100 pupils in all grades.

Late in July, I was overjoyed to learn that a group of us teachers would be sent to Glen Cove where the children of Soviet officials were in camp. I looked forward to the opportunity, as I was anxious to be in the country to study the flora and the insects of America.

No sooner had we arrived at the great fenced-in estate on Long Island than we were met by the woman in charge of the children's camp, who announced:

"You'll have to take care of a group of little girls," she told us. "Are there no nursemaids here?" I asked. "No," was the blunt answer.

## IDLING ARISTOCRATS

I PROTESTED that I was a specialist in natural science, that I had planned to conduct seminars in natural study for my students, and start collections of plants and insects.

"No, no," the manager retorted. "Forget your plans. We have quite a few tote to take care of, and that's what we brought you here for."

The room in the impressive mansion which I was to share with another teacher would have been ideal for rest. But adjoining it were two dormitory rooms in which 14 little girls were quartered. These were our wards and the two of us had to serve both as nursemaids and chambermaids to them, from washing their hair to cleaning their bathrooms.

The mothers of the little girls were having the time of their lives, coming and going, and depositing themselves on the beach, where another luxurious house in the neighbourhood had been rented by the Soviet authorities to accommodate all the staff. I had occasion to tell these mothers what I thought of them:

"You idling aristocrats, you should be ashamed to turn us teachers into nursemaids for your children!" I told them to their faces.

We were warned to stay on the grounds which, to be sure, were ample enough. It's best not to go outside the boundaries," was the un-

This perennial vigilance, however, did not extend to theft. I was warned upon my arrival at Glen Cove by one of the teachers not to keep more than a few dollars about me. We had no key for the door of our room. Daily there was an uproar about missing valuables—now it was a wristwatch, now it was cash which had been stolen. Everybody was suspicious of all the others. I rebelled at the indignity of our status, for teachers were looked down upon as an inferior caste.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT

AT our 87th Street school in New York I was plagued with the same vice. There were too many girls in my classes or money and things vanishing from coat pockets and purses that I determined to root out the evil. Several of the students who had become attached to me joined me in a plan to trap the thief. One of the boys hid inside the fireplace when everybody went out for callisthenics. Sure enough, the thief appeared and was caught in the act. She was the daughter of a ranking Amtorg official.

This was the beginning of the hounding campaign against me. The father of the culprit threatened me with dire punishment. I was taken to task by our Communist supervisor for exceeding my duties of serving merely as an instructor in certain subjects. When I argued that I regarded moral education as part of my task, he burst out:

"Since when are teachers supposed to be investigators?"

After this I was estranged by the Communists within the Soviet colony. They treated me like a pariah and my loneliness grew deeper than ever.

(Continued tomorrow)

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## More Evidence In The PWD Larceny Case

Evidence that electrical materials were drawn from the PWD store at Hunghom by the first defendant, Kwok Kwong, for the installation on non-Government premises was given by another PWD electrician, Lo Hang, this morning, the 20th witness called to substantiate the prosecution's case against three PWD employees.

The civil servants in the case are Kwok Kwong, PWD foreman, Austin Spary, electrical inspector and Arthur Frederick May, also an electrical inspector of the PWD.

The three are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, fraudulent disposal of public servant and falsification of documents with intent to defraud.

The Crown's case is in the hands of Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Inspector J. Johnston, of the Special Branch. Kwok is represented by Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios and Spary is being defended by Mr. V. d'Alton. Mr. J. C. Stewart is appearing for May.

The committal proceedings entered the fifth day this morning at the Kowloon Court when the case was resumed before Mr. Wickes.

Corroborating the evidence adduced from many of the previous witnesses, Lo Hang, an electrician,

testified that following a period of five weeks when he was detailed to work at the Kai Tak Administrative Building, he was assigned, with several PWD workmen, to wiring work at the premises of the Cathay Pacific Airways Company. This project, he said, lasted about 10 days for which he was paid by the Government when it was time for him to draw his wages. The wires and other materials were drawn by Kwok Kwong, handed to Au Pui, a chargehand, and transported to the CPA premises at Kai Tak on a PWD workshop lorry.

After this period, he was detailed to work on an adjoining building also belonging to the CPA, and materials for this installation were also drawn by Kwok Kwong from the store. His assignment completed when he finished wiring another portion of the building, the contention, on July 23, this year.

**WIRED BEAUTY SALON**

Lo Hang added that he was one of the workmen assigned to work on wiring at the Cecilia Beauty Salon at No. 1, Hankow Road, in June this year.

Concluding, Lo Hang said he had not been working at the Castle Peak Pier during the four days ending July 29, nor did he work at the Rural Training School in Fanling, the Temporary Government Vegetable Market and Government Offices and quarters earlier on in June.

The case is continuing.

## SEIZURE OF UNSTAMPED LETTERS

Several hundreds of unstamped letters from Hong-kong were found on board the ss Shing Hing ready for despatch out of the Colony. Mr. D. C. W. Fitches, Controller of Posts, disclosed this morning when he prosecuted eleven Chinese, charged before Mr. d'Almada at Central with sending letters out of the Colony otherwise than through the Post Office.

Of the original 17 men charged, five absented themselves, \$50 each, and Hon. Wai-man was discharged when it was found that he and his wife, Hon. Po-kwong, went together to the Post Office to collect one letter.

The first accused, Ip Sun, said he had a stamp on his letter, but he found it more convenient to send it by someone than by the GPO. Mr. Fitches produced the letter which had an un-chopped ten cents stamp and instructions for the addressee to pay on delivery. Ip then explained that he was not conversant with the postal regulations.

### ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT

Another accused, Leung Keung, complained that he had been charged for two hours at the Post Office and was not even shown the letter he was supposed to have sent. When his letter was produced in Court, he admitted he had sent it.

Mr. Fitches said all the accused were shown their letters. Several hundreds of letters in a rattan basket were discovered in the crew's quarters by a water-front searcher on October 10, he said. No one claimed the letters and the basket which were sent to the GPO the following day. The letters were opened and 17 senders were traced, the remaining letters bearing no addresses of the senders. When the 17 accused were sent to Court, they admitted sending the letters but refused to divulge the name of the carrier.

Saying there was no excuse for ignorance for the case was not the first of its kind, Mr. d'Almada fined Leung \$50 and the remaining ten accused \$40 each. The letters were ordered to be confiscated to the GPO.

## ACCIDENTALLY FIRED OFF GUN

A watchman, Koon Lee, who forgot the number of rounds he had in his shot-gun and accidentally discharged a shot, was fined \$25 by Mr. d'Almada at Central this morning for committing a nuisance in public.

According to Inspector Moran, the accused was employed as a watchman at 302, Queen's Road Central. When he went off duty at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, he unloaded three rounds from his gun, forgetting that he had another in the breach. He released the trigger and the shot was fired.

### CARRIED OPIUM

"Another of those professional carriers," remarked Mr. d'Almada at Central this morning when he sentenced Cheung Man-chuk, 24, to six months and banishment for possession of 45 taels of raw opium.

RO Redman said the opium was found on the body of the accused who was arrested yesterday as he disembarked from the ss Tainan which arrived from Swatow.

At John's Newfoundland, Oct. 20.—The United States military authorities prepared today to start an "air-lift" to take food and other supplies to American outposts, isolated by the Newfoundland rail strike.

## BATTLE OF BRITAIN LACE PANEL



The Battle of Britain lace panel has been produced to perpetuate that glorious episode in British history, and as a tribute to those who so gallantly saved the Island. It is an exact replica of scenes witnessed during the bombing of London. The panel is 65 inches wide and five yards long, and took two years to design and produce. Workmen are seen hanging the panel in the Guildhall.

## UN Committee Shelves Palestine Discussion

Paris, Oct. 20.—The United Nations Political Committee today shelved discussion of the Bernadotte Report on Palestine. The debate was postponed in favour of a Mexican resolution appealing to the great powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace.

The Committee debated for three hours before deciding to take up the Mexican resolution rather than to continue with Palestine.

The Soviet and other Eastern delegates alleged that the United States and Britain were manoeuvring to delay the Palestine debate and challenged them to explain their motives.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Manuilsky, suggested that "an election taking place somewhere on the surface of the globe" was at the bottom of the "manoeuvres." (The United States Presidential elections take place on November 2.)

Mr. Manuilsky, as well as other Eastern speakers, said that they considered the Mexican appeal of great importance, but they saw no good reason to postpone the Palestine debate.

### INDIGNANT DENIAL

The British delegate, Sir Hartley Shawcross, indignantly denied that the British were seeking to postpone the Palestine debate.

Despite vigorous Eastern protests the Committee decided by 35 votes to nine, with ten abstentions, to close the three-hour procedural debate.

After cutting about a further speech by the Soviet delegate, Dr. Jakob Malik, the President of the Committee, M. Paul Henri Spaak, put to the vote the Cuban proposal to discuss the Mexican appeal at once.

When it was accepted by 34 votes to 11, with ten abstentions, the Yugoslav and Polish delegates claimed that the vote constituted no decision since they said, a two-third majority was required.

M. Spaak over-ruled them and at once opened the debate on the Mexican resolution.

**MEXICAN RESOLUTION**

Presenting the Mexican resolution, Senator Luis Nervo said that the delegates of 28 nations had spoken in its favour.

He said: "The disagreement between the great powers is the cause of the greatest anxiety. The trouble is not limited to any particular zone, but is a threat to all of us."

It is in the vital interests of us all to co-operate. Approval of the Mexican resolution would be of historic importance."

The Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Dr. Eloy Blanco, supported the appeal "with optimism and hope."

The Bolivian delegate, Dr. Adolfo de Rola, calling it "romantic," said that they had not lost faith in the United Nations and were attempting to achieve morally what they had failed to do materially.

Faris Bey El Khoury (Syria) asked the big powers to say to what extent they would comply with the appeal.

When none of the big powers showed any desire to speak, Dr. Homero Viteri (Ecuador) took the floor to give his "enthusiastic support" to the Mexican appeal.

Dr. Hector Castro (El Salvador) suggested adjourning the debate to enable the "Big Five" to prepare their statements on the Mexican appeal.

He appealed to them to speak tomorrow morning. The Committee thereupon adjourned till tomorrow.

### TERMS OF RESOLUTION

The Mexican resolution said that the United Nations could not fully enable its ends "so long as the recent war remains in process of liquidation, and so long as all the peace treaties have not been concluded and put into force."

The disagreement between the great powers "is at present the cause of the deepest anxiety among all the peoples of the world," it adds, and calls on the General Assembly:

1. Express its confidence that the great powers will model their policy on their wartime declarations and the Atlantic Charter;
2. Recommend the great powers to "redouble their efforts in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding, to achieve in the shortest possible time the final settlement of the war and the conclusion of all the peace treaties.—Reuter.

## Wu Makes Demands On Foreign Firms

### "Voluntary Donations" For Relief Fund

Shanghai, Oct. 21.—Forty British and 25 American firms here during the past three weeks have received demands from Mayor K. C. Wu for "voluntary donations" to a Chinese relief fund.

Letters, from the "special relief contribution committee," locally known as the Soak the Rich Committee, said the firms "must pay two percent of the foreign exchange granted them in the past"—on orders of the Executive Yuan.

American and British officials in touch with developments privately described the demands as illegal and not based on any of China's laws, new or old. None of the firms have replied to the demands, but every day two or three more receive them.

The Chinese shrugged them off as "childish and absurd." He said transactions on which the Executive Yuan now wants to levy this "extra legal tax" have long been closed.

He said in some cases the importers made as little as 1 1/2 percent profit on the deals, consequently they are in no position to reopen their books to pay out the two percent now.

### EMBASSIES INFORMED

Officials said the matter has been referred to the British and American Embassies in Nanking and the firms intend to leave the initiative to the Chinese authorities.

Meanwhile, Teng Chung Ho, Chinese cotton magnate and owner of the locally well-known Palaces Hotel, faced a new charge at the special criminal tribunal, the third since he refused to contribute to the Soak the Rich fund.

An unnamed informant said Teng is involved in blackmarket foreign currency deals.

The first charge against Teng was filed two months ago when he refused Mayor K. C. Wu's request for a voluntary contribution to the Soak the Rich fund. That time he was charged with collaboration with the Japanese during the occupation, more than three years ago.

He said the charge was trumped up because he refused to pay off an informant. The informant in that case came promptly "out in the open" and charged Teng with collaboration.

Three charges now are pending, but Teng will not contribute to the fund.—Associated Press.

## Campaign To Clear Manchuria Hinted

Shanghai, Oct. 21.—The Chinese Red radio this morning hinted that the capture of Chinchow and Changchun—southern and northern key points of the government-held Liaoning corridor—would be a springboard for a massed campaign to clear all Manchuria of the Nationalists.

The Chinese Red aims, however, are contingent on their ability to consolidate their newly won positions in the two cities. They still have to contend with strong Mukden forces which are lashing out west and south in an effort to link up with government troops marching up from the south, who are apparently stopped at present about seven miles south of Chinchow.

The Red radio broadcast heard here this morning said, "The direct result of the linking of strategic Chinchow in the West Liaoning corridor and the liberation of Changchun by the People's Liberation Army will be the acceleration of the liberation of all Manchuria."

### GRAVE LOSS OF TROOPS

Pro-Government dispatches, in the meantime, contended that fighting was still going on inside Changchun, but admitted the seriousness of the entire Manchurian picture.

The major blow to the Nationalists was not so much the loss of Changchun itself as it has been isolated for many months but to the loss of use of 40,000 crack troops. Changchun forces, particularly the New Seventh Army, were made up of veterans of the Burma Campaign plus others American-trained during World War II. The Government aim at moving Changchun defenders southward to Mukden has been blasted by the Red power at Changchun.

Pro-Government sources claimed that the Nationalists yesterday widened their control around Mukden. The sources said that Nationalist columns fighting westward were making steady progress 70 miles west of Mukden. A cavalry unit spearheading the Nationalist drive in that sector reportedly reached Wuliang, 16 miles north of Hsishun, where they expect to be joined by troops which captured Hsishun. Another column moving up from Changwu, 45 miles north of Hsishun was said to have reached Fushin, 120 miles northwest of Mukden.

### LIAOTUNG FRONT

In the first mention of the fighting in the Government campaign to regain the port of Yingkou on the west coast of Liaoning Peninsula in several days, pro-Government reports said that the Nationalists occupied Talon, northwest of the steel centre, Anshan, with the Reds reported to be fleeing southward toward Yingkou. These reports clarified the earlier situation in which Yingkou was said to have already been in Nationalist hands.

Reports from Kalgan said the Nationalists in East Chahar killed 1,000 Reds and captured 10,000 in battle north of Shacheng on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

Fighting for Taiyuan, provincial capital of Shanxi, was described in semi-official dispatches as at "white hot pitch." Despatches said that fighting was going on over the zigzag front south and east of the city. They said the Communists stormed the government position wave after wave, but so far failed to gain ground in face of the heavy government artillery fire. The same reports claimed that the Red assaults from the northeast were showing signs of collapse.

Another possible major engagement is shaping up in Suiyuan Province. Three Government armies were said to be concentrating on the Shansi-Suiyuan border for a drive on Liangchen, 43 miles south of the Suiyuan capital of Kwai-shan. The Communists were described in the semi-official reports as massing west of Tsingling, east of Liangchen—United Press.

## More Fighting In French Coalfields

(Continued from Page 1)

Several people were injured today when security guards expelled striking miners who had occupied part of the electric sub-station at Decazeville, in the Aveyron Department of southern France.

This sub-station supplies the power to all pits and factories in the neighbourhood.

The water supply and electricity were partly restored at Lens and nearby Liévin, in the Pas de Calais. At Lens, however, it was thought that measures would have to be taken to maintain safety furnaces in the coke ovens, where furnaces were dying down.

The town itself, which is below water level, was threatened with flooding because the withdrawal of safety teams by the miners' Union had stopped the powerful pumps in the town, which normally divert water into a canal.

Five other towns in the area were reported without water, light and heat.—Reuter.

### Envoy's Long Talk

Moscow, Oct. 20.—The Russian Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, today received Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador, for a 45-minute talk.—United Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AIR-CONDITIONED At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

## DRAMA OF THE GLORIED DAYS WHEN THE WEST WAS WON!

The rousing, thrilling John Ford epic of frontier courage, laughter, love!



ALSO LATEST FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

"Russian Action in Berlin Crisis on Trial at U.N.

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## New Air Defence Training

Stockholm, Oct. 20.—Sweden is to train her air defence workers in methods of dealing with possible attacks by radio-active "death clouds" caused by atom bombs.

This decision follows a report by the Military Research Institute stating that five kilograms (about 11 pounds) of radio-active substances could wipe out Stockholm's 800,000 people.

Shelters would save a community from the worst effects of radio-active substances, said fifth colonnists could "contaminate" reservoirs and food stocks.

To guard against the smuggling of radio-active substances, officers might have to be equipped with a simple apparatus which detect the gamma rays given off by them.

An attacking army could be checked by radio-active bombardment, the report said, while a potential raider embarking troops in ships could be paralysed.

One of the biggest problems was that radiations from these forms of attacks could not be made to die away quickly.—Reuter.

### Received At Palace

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-east Asia, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace today.—Reuter.

## Nat Gubbins In Trouble

London, Oct. 20.—Mihail Macavel, Rumanian Minister in London, called at the Foreign Office today to protest against references to Madame Ana Pauker, Rumanian Foreign Minister, made by a humorous columnist, Nathaniel Gubbins, in the Sunday Express on October 16 and 17.

The Minister left an Aide Memoire on the subject at the Foreign Office, a Rumanian Legation official said tonight.

In a letter to the Editor, printed in the October 17 issue of the Sunday Express, Mr. Paul Cognac, of the Rumanian Legation, expressed surprise at finding Mr. Gubbins' "despicable insolence" about Madame Pauker in the newspaper.

"I have often read in certain British papers that the press in Rumania is not free," he wrote. "It is certainly not free to insult in a similar manner the British Foreign Secretary."—Reuter.

## NO RICE FOR MAJOR CHIANG

Shanghai, Oct. 21.—Major General Chiang Kuo-kuo, son of China's President and Governor of the Province of Szechwan, couldn't buy rice today so he had to buy noodles, his secretary announced. He said the noodles were not of the best quality.

The bulk of Shanghai's 5,000,000 Chinese residents—who hadn't broken Chiang's retroactive anti-hoarding laws—have been eating noodles ever since his rice freezing regulations stopped the flow of rice into Shanghai.—Associated Press.











## New Effort To Find Atomic Control Agreement

### Russia Proposes Compromise

Paris, Oct. 20.—The United Nations Political Committee decided today on a new effort to break the two-year-old East-West deadlock on the control of atomic energy. It rejected a Soviet "compromise" proposal for simultaneous destruction of atom bombs and the setting up of an international control agency, but implicitly agreed that this proposal made it worth while to continue to work towards agreement.

The Committee, therefore, asked the Big Five and Canada, original sponsors of the idea of international control of atomic energy, to consult together to discover "if there exists a basis for agreement" between the Western majority and the Soviet views.

It also instructed the Atomic Energy Commission to go ahead with the drawing up of an international treaty to control atomic energy.

## Invalids And Children Flown Out Of Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 20.—Approximately 2,400 German children and invalids have been flown out of Berlin for rehabilitation in Western Germany, German and Allied authorities estimated today.

Eighty seats daily have been allocated on British airlift planes since September 20. British officials stressed that the problem of selecting the individuals and providing for care in West Germany is strictly a German problem. City officials make the necessary selections and arrangements with the West German authorities.

The British and American military governments stressed that they were making no attempt at large-scale movement of Berliners.

### FOUR PRIORITIES

The German authorities have established four priority categories for children and invalids wishing to leave: (1) those unavailable here; (2) those needing long rests and special food; (3) early tuberculosis cases; (4) delicate or undernourished children.

The plan as originally set up was for 1,000 children to be transported by German press reports. It was announced International Red Cross plans to feed one meal per day to 100,000 aged Berliners. Additionally it plans to provide three meals per week for 25,000 students.

Other steps being taken to meet the Berlin problem caused by the blockade resulted in new problems for Berliners from which there is little escape. These include drastic rationing of gasoline and electricity—most West Berlin homes get only two hours of power in daytime and two hours before bedtime. The subway ceases operation at 6 p.m.

### RIGID RATIONING

Americans and other Allied personnel too are under rigid gasoline and electric rationing. The only relief comes from the black market which has drained large quantities of food and gasoline from the Russian zone—but the average working man cannot afford the high prices.

But this black market is threatened as the Russian and German police enlisted the aid of housewives to seal off the flow of all foodstuffs from the Soviet zone to Berlin.

The British-licensed Telegraph reported four German farmers were executed by a Russian firing squad for hoarding food. They were alleged to have been tried by a Soviet court and found guilty of "economic sabotage."

### HOUSEWIVES DETECTIVES

Western Allied quarters, however, doubted the report since the Russians more than a year ago abolished capital punishment in their zone.

Hans Letich, chief of the Russian-controlled food department of Berlin, said that "hundreds of thousands" housewives had been enlisted to detect hoarding, black marketing or smuggling of food by German farmers.

All roads leading to Berlin from the Soviet zone were blocked by the German police. Food trucks were halted and inspected. All vehicles from the south, west and north were diverted to roads entering Berlin from the east through the Russian sector.

Other road blocks were set up in midtown Berlin on key streets crossing into the western sectors—United Press.

### SIAM DEPORTS 26 CHINESE

Bangkok, Oct. 20.—Siamese immigration authorities have deported 26 Chinese, half of them convicted of profiteering and the other half being newly arrived immigrants unable to pay their entry fees.

Those deported for profiteering were owners of small food stalls convicted of selling pork or eggs at prices above controls—Associated Press.

## Boulder Wrecks Train



Two crewmen were killed and 12 persons injured at Bellevue, Pa., in this wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's "Fort Pitt" express to Chicago. The train ran into a huge boulder which had fallen on tracks from nearby hillsides.—AP Picture.

## Daring Escape By Soviet Air Officers To American Zone

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The United States Army disclosed today that two deserting Russian Air Force officers escaped to safety in the American Zone on October 9 in a daring 600-mile flight from behind the Soviet iron curtain. Taking off from an air base in the Soviet Ukraine, the officers landed at Camp McCauley near Linz in their twin-motored bombing plane.

The announcement of their dramatic flight was made today after Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. Commander-in-Chief, refused a demand by Col. Gen. Vladimir Kourasov, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, that the men be surrendered to him.

The two officers, both lieutenants, have been granted the status of political refugees under the protection of the American flag.

They had been inspired by broadcasts of the State Department's "Voice of America" to leave and had planned their flight for one year, although it meant leaving their families behind them to face possible Communist retaliation.

The Russian Air Force sergeant whom the officers had brought with them elected to go home and was turned over to Soviet liaison officers last night.

The "Type J" twin-engine bombing plane in which the flight was made was dismantled and hauled away to the Soviet Zone by Russian ground crew personnel.

TOP SECRET For 11 days the flight of the Russian officers was a top secret here and in Washington, backed up by the citing to correspondents of the U.S. Army's dire articles of war regarding disclosure of confidential information.

It was the decision to grant the officers asylum established officially an important precedent in the traditionally American policy of granting asylum. The climax came today after Russian liaison officers had pleaded nine hours with the officers to return home voluntarily. They flatly refused.

It is hoped here that the Russians will regard the case as an individual incident which has now been closed and will not retaliate against American airmen who may make forced landings in Russian-held territory, especially those engaged in the Berlin airlift service.

It was toward daybreak on October 9 when the two lieutenants, whose names are still being kept secret, found that the moment for which they had planned and waited had arrived. They were members of different units. They had to wait

until they got the chance of an assignment on the same plane, then they had to wait further until their flight together was the first of the day from their field so that they could get enough of the scarce gasoline to take them safely into American-held territory.

BAILOUT OFFER The lieutenants took off and followed their flight map toward American-occupied Austria. They announced their plan to the sergeant who was with them and offered to let him bail out over Russian soil. He decided to wait for a landing.

As soon as their map showed they were over American-held territory, the officers hunted for a landing spot. They caught sight of a Piper Cub plane and trailed it to the Hirschberg site of Camp McCauley. The Russians landed with the wind about noon and coasted into a fence. They were unhurt but their plane was damaged. They then surrendered.

The American command knew at once that it had a diplomatic hot potato. Five days later, Col. Gen. Kourasov, informed by his intelligence service, demanded the immediate return of the lieutenants, the sergeant and the plane. General Keyes said he would return the plane, but not the men against their will. He offered to let Russian liaison officers talk to the men and plead with them and Gen. Kourasov accepted.

MEN SCREENED In the meantime, American intelligence agents questioned the Russians repeatedly, suspecting they might be "planted" refugees intended to become spies. It was decided they were real refugees.

General Keyes held consultations with Washington and it was decided not to force the men to return.

Soviet liaison men came yesterday to the place where the Russians were held. The sergeant at once agreed to go home. Four hours later the liaison men pleaded with the lieutenants, but in vain.

It is likely the identity of the Russians will be divulged tomorrow when they are to be interviewed by American correspondents somewhere in the United States Zone.—United Press.

## Severe Test For Statesmanship

Rangoon, Oct. 20.—Thakin Nu, the Burmese Premier, today urged Burma's new regional autonomy enquiry commission to explore the "ways and means of satisfying all the legitimate aspirations" of the Mons, Karens and Arakanese, three of Burma's minority groups.

Declining he had "ample reasons" for his request, the Premier said any nation disunited would recede to the background in the world line-up.

"Briefly," he said, "this satisfaction is a conviction by each national group that it is receiving fair and just treatment at the hands of the other."

"More lip service cannot give satisfaction. It must be implemented by deeds."

The statesmanship of Burma's national leaders was being put to its "severest test" in history, the Premier added.—Reuters.

## Rockets Carrying Atomic Bombs As New War Weapon

London, Oct. 20.—Rockets, carrying atomic bombs, must be considered a long range weapon in any future war and methods of war defence must be adjusted to meet each development of this menace, according to Air Chief Marshal Sir Roderic Hill.

In official despatches released today, outlining the Allied air operations in connection with the German flying bomb and rocket offensives, against the British Isles, Air Chief Marshal Hill concluded that the German scientific advances in the last war were "only a forerunner of the hazards against which it is our business to provide."

Air Chief Marshal Hill estimated that Germany aimed some 20,000 flying bombs and 3,000 rockets against England and the continental cities during the period of July 1944 till the end of the war.

"The flying bomb was prevented from achieving even its secondary purpose, whereas the rocket must be considered as a long range weapon of the future," he said.

### SITES BOMBED

Despatches revealed that allied intelligence was fully aware of Germany's intention to use "secret weapons" as early as November 1942 and that prompt action by the allied strategic bomber command, prevented the Germans from using these weapons until two years later. Before the Germans were able to

get going, the British and American bombers had dropped 3,216 tons of bombs on the flying bomb and rocket launching sites, Air Chief Marshal Hill said. Intelligence reports reaching his headquarters, as commander of Britain's air defence, indicated that the Germans planned to launch 20,000 flying bombs at the rate of two per hour from each of 100 sites.

But the allied intelligence pinpointed the launching sites and concentrated allied bombing, confounded the German plans and led to a wider dispersal and complete alteration of German apparatus. This delayed their projected "war of bombs" until July 1944 when the first flying bomb was launched on London.

### "HAD ITS DAY"

Despatches claimed to prove that the flying bomb "had its day" and revealed that of the 20,000 said to have been launched, only one third proved effective.

As an example, "during the last phase of the flying bomb campaign, 125 bombs approached Britain. Eighty-six were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, one by the Royal Navy four by fighter planes. Only 13 bombs reached London."

Comparing the flying bomb and the rocket offensives, Air Chief Marshal Hill said: "The former was an ingenious weapon which we would not have overcome if we had been less prepared. The latter is a notable advance on anything that has gone before and a source of problems with which nations are still grappling."

"The problems of air defence will not be static. They must recur in other forms in the future. The scientific advances which the Germans used so spectacularly gave us a foretaste of the hazards against which it is our business to provide."—United Press.

## Congress May Vote Funds For Arab Refugees

Washington, Oct. 20.—A State Department official has suggested that Congress may be asked to vote funds to help several hundred thousand Arab refugees from the fighting in Palestine.

Press Officer Mr. Michael J. McDermott said the United States Government is doing everything possible to help—but added—"we cannot go to Congress until Congress meets."

Mr. Stanton Griffiths, American Ambassador to Egypt, declared on Saturday at Beirut, Lebanon, following an inspection of refugee camps, that the United States has failed in their responsibilities. What aid has been received has come almost entirely from the American Red Cross and other agencies, he noted.

Mr. McDermott said that "there is no question that a very serious problem exists."

"We are doing everything we can to mobilize help," he added. "We are also trying to find out what the Government can do."

"The refugee problem is due for consideration in the United Nations Assembly at Paris. The UN gave Count Folke Bernadotte the responsibility for dealing with the problem and American officials talked to him about it just before he was assassinated."

The refugees were estimated by the State Department last month to number 330,000, other estimates have been higher.—Associated Press.

### JEWISH EMIGRANTS

Sofia, Oct. 20.—Ten thousand Bulgarian Jews will leave for Israel soon, the newspaper Izvestia quoted from reliable sources on Wednesday.

They will be followed by another 4,000, the newspaper added.

Most of the group will be under 20 but a small number will be over 50 whose children are in Israel.

"The problem of emigration from Bulgaria to Israel will be solved in this basis," declared Israel Mayer and Haim Benadov, members of the Jewish Emigration Committee. They added "Jews going to Israel leave with warm feelings towards Bulgaria."—Associated Press.

## 15,000 GERMANS DEMONSTRATE

Heidelberg, Oct. 20.—Trams were halted and shops closed for an hour this afternoon when about 15,000 Germans packed a public square in Heidelberg to demonstrate against high prices and to demand what they termed a more equitable distribution of wages and of the economic burden. There were no incidents.

In a similar meeting at Mannheim, 50,000 Germans stopped work to protest against the economic situation in the Bizzone.—Reuters.

## Death Of Earl Of Donoughmore

Knocklofty, Eire, Oct. 20.—Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, sixth earl of Donoughmore, died at his home here last night at the age of 73.

He served as Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords from 1910 to 1931. He was, who died in 1944, was the daughter of the late MP Grace of New York.—Associated Press.

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